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On the American Butterflies referred to the Genus CHARIS by Doubleday.

By A. R. GROTE and C. T. ROBINSON.

Doubleday and Hewitson, (Text p. 452,) retain the Genus *Charis* Hübner Verzeichniss, for a generic group of Erycinidae species belonging to which have been described under the genus "Nymphidia" or "Nymphidium" by Authors.

In the Verzeichniss, Hübner's genus is erected for two of Cramer's species unknown to us in nature. Without specimens of the South American Butterflies referred to *Charis* by Doubleday and Hewitson, we follow these Authors in associating our two United States species with those referred to Hübner's genus, but one of which species was then known to the English Entomologists.

These species are *C. caenius* Doubl. & Hewit. (*Nymphidia pumila* Bois & Lec.) and *C. borealis* (*Nymphidia borealis* G. & R.).

After giving the characters of the genus *Charis*, Doubleday & Hewitson remark: "The majority of the species are further distinguished by the hirsute eyes, a character wanting, however, in *Ch. caenius* and two or three allied species. The last named species is remarkable for being the only butterfly of the family found in the United States (l. c.)."

For the group so characterized, and of which our *C. caenius* is typical, we propose the name *Calephelis*. Judging from figures, indeed, we may conceive that *Calephelis* is entitled to be received as a distinct genus for which the term may with propriety be used. The following is a synonymy of our two species.

CHARIS, Hübner (1816).

Nymphidium et *Nymphidia* Boisduval, Blanchard, Gr. & Rob., (nec Fabricius).

Charis Hübner (Verzeichniss); E. Doubleday, Doubl. & Hewit. in part.

Charis (*Calephelis*) Grote & Robinson.

Charis (Calephelis) caenius.

Papilio caenius, Linn. Syst. Nat. II. p. 196, n. 273.

Charis cercus, E. Doubleday List Lep. B. M. Pt. 2, p. 16.

Erycina virginicensis, Bois. in Guérin Icon. R. Anim. Ins. t. 81, fig. 1.

Nymphidia pumila, Bois. & Lec. Icon. Lep. Am. Septem. t. 37, fig. 6, 7.

Charis caenius, Doubleday & Hewitson l. c. p. 453.

Nymphidia pumila, Gr. & Rob. Ann. N. Y. Lyc. N. H. Vol. viii (Oct. 1866).

Our specimens were collected in Georgia by Mr. Jas. Ridings, and agree well with Boisduval's description and the figures above cited.

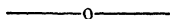
Charis (Calephelis) borealis.

Nymphidia borealis, Gr. & Rob., Ann. N. Y. Lyc. N. H. Vol. viii (Oct. 1866).

Our specimens were collected in New York State by Mr. Grote in July. While closely resembling *C. caenius* this species is distinguished by its larger size, the narrower and differently appearing metallic

lines of the under surface, the more obscurely colored upper surface (which contrasts so much the more forcibly with the paler and bright hue of the under side) and by the straighter external margin and more prominent angles of the primaries, while the antennae seem proportionally longer, the "club" more prominent.

We have heard of the discovery of this species in Michigan and look to hear of its capture in New England.



Descriptions of certain species of DIURNAL LEPIDOPTERA found in the United States.

BY WM. H. EDWARDS.

HESPERIA WAKULLA, n. sp.

Male. Expands $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch. Upper side olive brown; primaries have an irregular row of six small, angular spots, commencing on the costa one fourth the distance from apex to base and running nearly parallel with the hind margin to middle of the wing; secondaries immaculate; fringes long, whitish, cut with brown at tips of nervures.

Under side of primaries olive brown; the spots indicated on upper surface are here enlarged, distinct, yellow white and nearly of equal size, the fourth from costa only being minute; at the lower end of these spots and anterior to the line is sometimes a larger, indistinct spot with a small one below, making eight in all, extending nearly across the wing; a minute spot at end of cell.

Secondaries brown, with a grey violet tint except near abdominal margin; the disk crossed by a tortuous, connected row of irregular yellow-white spots, from outer angle to near abdominal margin, dilated at the extremities; a branch from this row connects with a spot at end of cell; the nervures of the disk yellowish white, giving with the spots a reticulated appearance.

Body above brown; antennae brown above, annulated with yellowish below; club black above, yellowish below.

From three males received from A. W. Chapman, Esq. of Apalachicola, Florida.

HESPERIA EUFALA, n. sp.

Male. Expands $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Upper side olive brown; primaries have three semi-transparent dots in a line from costa near apex and two small spots below and anterior, separated from the others by the space of a line.